



General Assembly

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Human Rights Council

Thirty-third session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, composed of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity and nominated by States Members of the United Nations following States' consultations with national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, are to be elected by the Council by secret ballot from the list of candidates whose names have been submitted in accordance with the agreed requirements.
2. The geographic distribution of members is as follows:
 - (a) Five from African States;
 - (b) Five from Asia-Pacific States;
 - (c) Two from Eastern European States;
 - (d) Three from Latin American and Caribbean States;
 - (e) Three from Western European and other States.
3. At its sixth session, the Human Rights Council adopted decision 6/102 on follow-up to Council resolution 5/1, in which it described the technical and objective requirements for the submission of candidatures, which include:
 - (a) Recognized competence and experience in the field of human rights;
 - (b) High moral standing;
 - (c) Independence and impartiality.
4. When selecting their candidates, States are requested to apply the following guidelines on technical and objective requirements for the submission of their candidates:
 - (a) Competence and experience;

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- (i) Academic studies in the field of human rights or related areas, and/or experience and exposure to leadership roles in the human rights field at the national, regional or international levels;
 - (ii) Substantial experience (at least five years) and personal contributions in the field of human rights;
 - (iii) Knowledge of the United Nations system and of institutional mandates and policies related to the work in the area of human rights, as well as knowledge of international human rights instruments, norms and disciplines; familiarity with different legal systems and civilizations will be preferable;
 - (iv) Proficiency in at least one official language of the United Nations;
 - (v) Availability of time to fulfil the work of the Advisory Committee in an effective manner, both to attend its sessions and to carry out mandated activities between sessions;
 - (b) High moral standing;
 - (c) Independence and impartiality: individuals holding decision-making positions in Government or any other organization or entity which might give rise to a conflict of interest with responsibilities inherent to the mandate will be excluded; elected members of the Advisory Committee will act in their personal capacity;
 - (d) Other considerations: the principle of non-accumulation of human rights functions at the same time is to be respected.
5. In electing members of the Advisory Committee, the Human Rights Council should give due consideration to gender balance and appropriate representation of different civilizations and legal systems.
6. At its seventh session, the Human Rights Council conducted the first elections of the 18 members of the Advisory Committee. Four members were elected for a one-year term, seven for a two-year term and seven for a three-year term.
7. At its thirty-third session, the Human Rights Council will elect, in accordance with its annual programme of work, Advisory Committee members for the seven vacant seats. Of the seven vacancies, there are two vacancies for African States, two for Asia-Pacific States, one for Eastern European States, one for Latin American and Caribbean States and one for Western European and other States.
8. Pursuant to paragraph 71 of Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, the list of candidates is to be closed two months prior to the election date, and the secretariat is to make available the list of candidates and relevant information to Member States and the public at least one month prior to the election.
9. On 8 April 2016, the secretariat of the Human Rights Council addressed a note verbale to the concerned regional coordinators to encourage proposals of candidates, informing them that the deadline for submission of nominations was 13 June 2016, which was later extended.
10. Further to this, the secretariat received nominations of seven candidates for the elections to membership of the Advisory Committee from the Governments of Algeria, Egypt, China, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, El Salvador and Switzerland.

11. The nominations received are listed below; biographical data relating to the candidates are contained in the annex.*

African States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
Algeria	Lazhari Bouzid
Egypt	Mona Omar

Asia-Pacific States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
China	Xinsheng Liu
India	Ajai Malhotra
Japan	Kaoru Obata

Eastern European States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
Russian Federation	Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev

Latin American and Caribbean States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
El Salvador	Karla Hanania De Varela

Western European and other States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
Switzerland	Jean Ziegler

* The annex to the present document is circulated as received, in the language of submission only.

Annex*

Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria)

I – Studies and diplomas

1976	Law degree - Constantine University
1978	International law diploma- London University- Great Britain
1979	International law and international relations diploma - London University- Great Britain
1990	Ph. D - Glasgow University - Scotland - Great Britain.

II – Functions and missions

From January 1, 2009 to this day	Member of the human rights committee in Geneva on a proposal from the Algerian state (the committee is established by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. The 1st term ended in 2012 and the 2nd term will take end during 2016).
March 2013	Member of the constitutional review commission by decision of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika.
2010-2012	Member of the senate culture committee.
2007-2010	Member of the senate foreign affairs committee.
April 2007	Appointed senator for the 3rd time by the President.
October 2006 to 4 January 2013	President of the Algerian-British parliamentary friendship committee.
December 2005	President of the National Liberation Front party commission to review the constitution, electoral laws and political parties (An ensuing report had been delivered to the President by the party's secretary general)
2004-2007	Member of the senate defence committee.
February 2004	Appointed senator for the 2nd time by the President.
2003-2004	Member of the committee in charge of preparation of the Presidential program in the 2004 presidential elections.
2001-2004	President of the senate economic and financial committee.
1998-2000	Member of the senate judicial and human rights committee.
December 1997	Appointed senator by the President.
1997	Advanced as Professor of Superior Studies.

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

1995	Member of the constitutional review commission (review of November 28, 1996).
From 1990 to this day	Licensed lawyer to the Supreme Court and State Council.
December 1979 to this day	University teacher of constitutional law, international law and human rights in Algerian universities (Mentouri University and Emir Abdelkader University).

III – Articles and publications

Various specialized contributions in Arabic and English in various national and international journals.

Various lectures in different seminars in Algeria and abroad.

Mona Omar (Egypt)

A public figure in the field of women Rights and a regionally renowned career diplomat, with extensive experience representing and coordinating issues of strategic interest on the international, regional and national levels. Lecturer and regular speaker at international and regional conferences and on all forms of media. Founder and active board member of a number of organizations aimed at addressing key socio-economic issues affecting Egyptian and African development

Current activities and professional membership

- *Founder & Board Member to variety of organisations:*

Established record of contribution and participation to a variety of social and economic organisations aimed at socio-economic development in Egypt, as well as the promotion of investments. Regular lecturer and commentator on strategic issues at a number of universities, organisations and media

- *Board member of "Egypt Foreign Affairs Council" ECFA*
- *Head of the Consultative Committee of " International Business and Professional Women " Organization*
- *Founder of "Women of the Nile " NGO*
- *Chairperson of "Salema for women empowerment"*
- *Founder & National Coordinator, "Who Loves Egypt?" Campaign, Egypt*
- *Founder & Vice President, Egyptian – African Economic Council, Egypt*
- *Founder & Board Member, "Ahl Misr", Egypt*
- *Member of the Board of Trustees, Institute of Information and Communication Technology, EGYPT*
- *Member of a variety of organizations*

Work experience

- *Member of the Board of the "National Council of Women" and Head of the "International Relations Committee". January 2016 – present.*

The National Council for Women is an independent institution, established in 2000 to advance the status of Women in Egypt through proposing matters of public policy on the development and empowerment of women; monitoring and evaluating the implementation of women-related policies; advising on draft laws and decisions pertaining to women prior to their submission to the competent authority; recommending draft laws and decisions on the advancement of women, and designing national programs and plans aiming at ensuring gender equality and women empowerment in Egypt.

Responsible for all International and Regional conventions and agreements dealing with women's rights in particular and human rights in general.

Exchanging experiences with similar national councils all over the world.

Coordinating with international, continental and regional organizations, in all fields related to women empowerment and promotion and wellbeing.

Analyzing trends and best practices related to issues pertaining to gender equality and women empowerment in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields.

Presenting reports about potential fields of cooperation with Regional/International counterparts.

- *Secretary General, National Council for Women (NCW), 2013-2015*

Leading and managing an organization of approximately 400 employees with representation offices in all 27 of Egypt's governorates.

Overseeing programmes on the political, economic and social empowerment of women across Egypt. Programmes ensure the inclusion of women, generating awareness of women's issues and following up on implementation (e.g. NCW campaign on societal dialogue for the inclusion of women in the Egyptian constitution).

Impacting the development, implementation and enactment of gender sensitive policies programmes and regulations through engaging and coordinating with national legislators and policy-makers; as well as generating awareness through regular appearances in media and public lectures.

Liaising and coordinating the development and implementation of international standards and policies impacting women in Egypt through regular participation in international conferences, conventions, meetings and events. Follow up and report on progress at the national and international levels.

- *President of "Africa Center " at the British University in Egypt "BUE" 2014-present*

Presenting analysis and prospects of main events in the African Continent to Egypt political and economic leadership;

Consultant on African issues to the "Federation of Egyptian Investors".

Creating awareness at the "BUE" among students about the importance of consolidating relations with the rest of the African countries.

Organizing events with African leaders visiting Egypt.

Organizing workshops and seminars on various issues.

- *Author of a vast array of reports and studies related to Women's rights domain*

- *Presidential Envoy to Africa, By Appointment of the President, 2013*

Represented the Egyptian President to the Heads of State of a number of African countries and discussed Egyptian policies and standpoint on a number of issues ranging from regional to national security.

- *Career Diplomat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo – Egypt, 1976-2013*

Established, developed and strengthened bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations with countries and international organizations across a number of geographies - with significant experience and specialization in the African continent. Experience ranges from the establishment of Egyptian embassies and representation offices in the immediate aftermath of the genocide in Rwanda and apartheid in South Africa; to founding and actively engaging in the steering committee of the NEPAD (The New Partnership for Africa's Development).

Facilitated the flow of investments to and from Egypt across a number of geographies, and promoted social, economic and cultural exchange with other countries, through identifying and highlighting potential opportunities and establishing appropriate institutions (e.g. contributed to the establishment of the Egyptian – South African Business Council).

Negotiated and mediated with bi-lateral partners to address and resolve issues of mutual interest and concern, ranging from conflict resolution and nation building in Africa to specific crises such as the Danish cartoon crisis.

A recognized and active leader within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assumed a number of additional roles and responsibilities to official posts. These included, but were not limited to chairmanship of the Council of Assistants of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and chairmanship of the Diplomats Club during internal negotiations during the Egyptian revolution.

Participated and represented Egypt at a numerous international, regional, and national conferences and events.

Formal Posts include:

- Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for African Affairs, 2008-2013
- Ambassador of Egypt to South Africa, 2006-2008
- Ambassador of Egypt to Denmark, 2003-2006
- Assistant Deputy Minister of African Affairs for Bilateral Relations, 2000-2003
- Ambassador of Egypt to Rwanda, 1997-2000
- Deputy Head of Mission of the Egyptian Embassy to Ethiopia, 1995-1997
- Deputy Head of Mission of the Egyptian Embassy in South Africa, 1994-1995
- Head of the Egyptian Representation Office in South Africa, 1993-1994
- Councillor (political) at the Egyptian embassy in London 1988-1992
- Various posts in the ranks of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1976-1988

Education

Postgraduate Studies in Political Science, Faculty of Political Sciences and Economics, Cairo University, 1975-1976

Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Cairo University, 1971-1975

Language skills

Arabic: Mother Tongue

English & French: Fluent (Written and Spoken)

Spanish & German: Fair (Written and Spoken)

Xinsheng Liu (China)**Work experience:**

2012-2016	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Cyprus (soon to retire)
2007-2011	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Tanzania
2004-2007	Deputy Director General Department of External Security Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China
2001-2004	Counselor, Department of International Organizations and Conferences Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China
1996-2001	First Secretary, Counselor Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland
1992-1996	Second Secretary, Deputy Director, First Secretary Department of International Organizations and Conferences Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China
1988-1992	Third Secretary, Second Secretary Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations New York
1986-1988	Staff Member, Attach, Department of International Organizations and Conferences Ministry of Foreign Affairs People's Republic of China

Legal education experience:

- June 1987 – October 1987, visiting scholar, International Law, Summer Course of the UNITAR for Diplomats, The Hague, The Netherlands
- August 1985 – June 1986, visiting scholar, International Law and Development, Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, The Netherlands
- September 1983 – July 1986, student, master degree, international law, Faculty of Law, Peking University, China
- August 1979 – August 1983, student, bachelor degree, international law, Faculty of Law, Peking University, China

Social involvement:

- China International Law Society, member, since 1982, Board Member of the Society in 1987
- China Law Society, member, since 1983
- Western Returned Scholars Association, member, since 1992
- All China Lawyers Association, Honorary Board Member, 1994

Activities Involved relating to International Human Rights Protection:

July 1987----October 1987

Trainee, visiting staff
Department of International Protection
Head Office, UNHCR, Geneva

1989----2002

Member, Deputy Representative
Chinese delegation
Successive 13 sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights
Geneva, Switzerland

August 1993

Member of the Chinese delegation
Vienna World Conference of Human Rights
Vienna, Austria

1996----2001

Representative of the Chinese government
United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC)
United Nations Security Council
Geneva, Switzerland

1996----2001

Member of the Chinese Delegation
Various human rights treaty body conferences
Geneva, Switzerland

1996----2001

Chinese Representative
Drafting groups of the human rights treaties of torture,
disappearance, minority and indigenous people
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
Geneva, Switzerland

August 1998

Chinese Representative
United Nations Commission on Non-Government Organizations
United Nation, New York

March 1999

Member, Expert
1503 Communication Working Group
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
Geneva, Switzerland

1999----2000

Rapporteur, Member of the Bureau
Executive Committee of UNHCR
Geneva, Switzerland

2001----2002

Alternative Expert Member,
Committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
Geneva, Switzerland

Researches Achievements relating to Law and Human Rights Protection:

- 'Study on International Agreements and Third Party Liabilities', essay for bachelor degree, July 1983
- 'Legal Basis and Practisies of UN Peace Keeping Actions', essay for master degree, July 1986
- 'The Evolvment of the Refugee Concept in International Law', Chinese Yearbook of International Law, edited by China International Law Society, Law Press, December 1988
- 'State Sovereignty and International Protection for Refugees', Chinese Yearbook of International Law, edited by China International Law Society, Law Press, December 1992
- 'Anti-Racism and International Protection', in 'Peace, Justies and Law', edited by Professor Zhou Zhonghai, China International Broadcasting Press, September 1993
- Chapter on 'Residence under International Law' in 'International Law', the higher education textbook, edited by Professor Wang Tieya, Law Press, September 1995
- Articles about human rights law in 'International Law Section-China Law Dictionary', edited by Professor Wang Tieya, China Public Prosecutor Press, May 1996
- Chapter Four 'Constitutional Structure and Function of International Organization' and Chapter Six 'Privileges and Immunities of International Organization' in the higher education textbook 'The Law of International Organizations', edited by Professor Rao Geping, Peking University Press, November 1996
- 'People's Republic of China and the UN Human Rights Committee' in 'Human Rights – Chinese & Canadian Perspective', edited by Professor Bai Guimei, Law Press, March 1998
- Chapter 12 'International Protections on Human Rights', in 'International Law', Textbook Series for 21st Century, edited by Professor Shao Jin, Peking University Press & Higher Education Press, July 2000

Ajai Malhotra (India)

Ajai Malhotra holds an M.A. in Economics from Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. He joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1977.

From 1979-1982, he handled India's ties with Kenya and Seychelles at the High Commission of India, Nairobi, also serving as the Focal Point for India to UNEP and UN-HABITAT. From 1982-1985, he was Second First Secretary at the Embassy of India, Moscow. From 1985-1989, he was First Secretary (Political) at the Permanent Mission of India to the UN, Geneva, handling ILO, WHO, WIPO, and other UN agencies, representing India on the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and participating in annual meetings of the UN Human Rights Commission.

From 1989-1993, he was initially Deputy Secretary (UN) at the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, handling human rights and international environmental issues and later Director (UN), supervising all multilateral work of the Ministry, except disarmament. This included guiding processes leading to the ratification by India of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and UN CEDAW in 1993, and the establishment of India's National Human Rights Commission.

He was Counsellor at Embassy of India, Moscow, from 1993-1996, returning to the Ministry of External Affairs as Director OSD in 1996. As Joint Secretary in that Ministry from 1997-1999, he guided India's relations with the Russian Federation and Central and East European countries. From 1999-2003, he was Minister, Embassy of India, Washington DC, also serving from 2002-2003 as Chairman of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington DC. From 2003-2005, he was India's Ambassador to Romania, concurrently accredited to Albania and Moldova.

From 2005-2009, he was Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the UN, New York. He participated in the negotiations leading to the setting up the UN Democracy Fund, the UN Peacebuilding Commission and the UN Human Rights Council. He was India's Ambassador to Kuwait from 2009-2011 and the Russian Federation from 2011-2013, prior to retiring on November 30, 2013, after 37 years of distinguished service.

Ambassador Malhotra has been on the Indian team negotiating issues such as biological diversity, climate change, desertification, education, energy, forestry, health, human rights, human settlements, intellectual property rights, international law, labour rights, ozone depletion, sustainable development, international trade, etc. He has participated in meetings ranging from the 1st UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi; 1981) and UNEP Session of a Special Character: Ten Years after Stockholm (Nairobi; 1982) to the Diplomatic Conference on the Intellectual Property of Integrated Circuits (Washington DC; 1989) and UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro; 1992); from the WTO Summit (Seattle; 1999) to numerous meetings of the World Health Assembly, WIPO Assembly, International Labour Conference, and UN Human Rights Commission; from UN General Assembly and ECOSOC sessions (2005-2009) to NAM, G77 and Commonwealth Summits (1989-1993 and 2005-2009); from UNEP Governing Council sessions to UNESCO and UN Democracy Fund meetings.

He has contributed to the evolution of the concept of 'common concern of humankind' and written on issues such as the rights of future generations. In 2004, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Western University of Arad, Romania, in recognition of his work in support of environmental causes and human development.

He is presently Independent Director of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC), Chairman and Managing Trustee of CHIKITSA and SHIKSHA, which provide free primary health care and education/vocational training respectively to the underprivileged, Chairman of the NAB India Centre for Blind Women & Disability Studies, Chairman of the Nehru Trust for the Indian Collections at the Victoria & Albert Museum, and Distinguished Fellow and Senior Adviser on Climate Change at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

Kaoru Obata (Japan)**Current academic appointment**

2002-Present Professor of International Law, Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University

Current university academic appointments

2011-2013 Vice Dean, Graduate School of Law
 2011-2013 Member of the Education and Research Council
 2014-Present Director of the Center for Asian Legal Exchange

Course currently taught

International Law, International Law Seminar, International Law of Human Rights, Ph.D. Supervision

Previous academic appointments

Kobe University of Mercantile Marine, JAPAN
 Lecturer, then Associate Professor of Law, 1987-1993
 Faculty of Law, Kanazawa University, JAPAN
 Associate Professor of International Law, 1993-1997
 School of Law, Nagoya University, JAPAN
 Associate Professor of International Law, 1997-2002

Legal consulting activities

1999 Advocate for the Japanese Government in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Cases, Requests for Provisional Measures

Education

LL.M. Kyoto University, 1984
 LL.D. Kyoto University, 2016

National academic services

2006-Present Member of the Council, Japanese Association of International Human Rights Law
 2008-Present Member of the Council, Japanese Association of World Law
 2016-Present Member of the Council, Japanese Society of International Law

International academic service

2006-2012 Member of the Committee on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, International Law Association
 2015-Present Member of the Study Group on Individual Responsibility in International Law, International Law Association

Publications

Continuous editorship:

Journal

Editor-in-Chief, Yearbook of World Law (Japanese Association of World Law) 2014-Present

Editor-in-Chief, Human Rights International (Japanese Association of International Human Rights Law) 2006-2009, 2012-2015

Member of the Editorial Board, Horitsu Jiho (Law Journal, Nihon Hyoron Sha), 2012-2014

Member of the Editorial Board, Journal of International Law and Diplomacy (Japanese Society of International Law) 2001-2007

Materials

"Review of Japanese Courts' Decisions relating to International Law (1)-(10)", Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, 2007-Present

Books:

Constitutionalization of the European Human Rights Law: A Critical Study in a Process of International Law (Shinzansha, 2014), xxxvii+536+xii pp. (in Japanese)

Basic Documents of International Law 2016 (Toshindo, 2016) (co-editor) (in Japanese)

International Organizations, 4th ed. (Sekai Shiso Sha, 2009) (co-editor) (in Japanese)

Essential Cases of the European Court of Human Rights (Sinzansha, 2008) (co-editor) (in Japanese)

International Law, 5th ed. (Yuhikaku, 2007) (co-author) (in Japanese)

Law School Casebook International Human Rights (Nihon Hyoron Sha, 2006) (co-author) (in Japanese)

International Instruments on Human Rights, 3rd ed. (Toshindo, 2005) (co-editor) (in Japanese)

Journal Articles and Chapters of Books:

"'International Human Rights' and 'National Human Rights' in the Globalization: Their Different Origins and Convergence / Tension in Recent Years", Horitsu Jiho (Law Journal), Vol. 88, No. 4 (2016), pp. 86-91 (in Japanese)

"Perspectives on and Challenges for the Regional Constitutionalization in East Asia", Asian Law Bulletin, No. 1, forthcoming (in Japanese)

"Restructuring the Framework of the Modern International / National Legal Orders in Globalized World: A Reflection Developed through Kadi I case before ECJ", in: Yuki Asano et al. (eds.), Globalization and Restructuring of the Relationship between the Public and Private Laws (Kobundo, 2015), pp. 129-145 (in Japanese)

"The European Human Rights System beyond Europe: Interaction with Asia", Journal für Rechtspolitik, 23, 36-43 (2015)

"A Critique of the Theories of Justice in the Sphere of Refugee and Migration Law: In the Light of the 'Right to Live Somewhere on the Earth'", Yearbook of World Law, No. 34 (2015), pp. 111-131 (in Japanese)

- "Bottleneck for the Immigration Policy and 2009 Amendments to Immigration Act", Toshi Mondai (Urban Problems), No. 105 (2014) pp. 61-68 (in Japanese)
- "State-to-State Dispute Settlements in International Investment Agreements", RIETI Discussion Paper Series 14-J-005 (2014), 26 pp. (in Japanese)
- "The Concept of 'Rights' and Assessment Techniques in Human Rights Treaty Bodies" Comparative Law Journal, No.75 (2013), pp. 221-227 (in Japanese)
- "Universal Periodic Review: Its Possibilities and Limits in Context", in: Proceedings of the International Study Meeting: Possibilities and Limitations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council, 2 April 2012, Tokyo, Japan (Kyoto Human Rights Research Institute, 2013), pp: 5-9.
- "Thoughts in the Order at the Time of Surrender and Occupation Control; With Special Reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kisaburo Yokota in Early Years of the Occupation", in: Tetsuya Sakai (ed.), Japanese Diplomacy Vol. 3: Thoughts in Diplomacy (Iwanami Shoten, 2013), pp. 203-224 (in Japanese)
- "2009 Amendments to Immigration Act and 'Transformation' of Japanese Immigration Policy; in Lieu of Introduction to Special Feature", Horitsu Jiho (Law Journal), Vol. 84, No. 12 (2012), pp. 4-9 (in Japanese)
- "Perspectives for a Regional Human Rights Regime in East Asia: How should Asians Interpret the History of European Regional Constitutionalization", Nagoya University Journal of Law and Politics, No. 245 (2012), pp. 299-322 (in Japanese)
- "Multi-layered Fundamental Rights Protection in Integrated Europe from the Japanese Perspective: Introductory Note to Papers presented for a Symposium held in Nagoya, Japan, in November 2010" Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law, Vol. 5, 2/2011, pp. 156-158
- "Universal Periodic Review before the UN Human Rights Council", in: Kentaro Serita and others (eds.), International Implementation of International Human Rights Law (Courses of International Human Rights Law, Vol. 4) (Shinzansha, 2011), pp. 107-127 (in Japanese)
- "Individuals as Subjects of International Law; A Review of Theories during Inter-war Period from Japanese Perspective", Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, Vol.109, No. 2 (2010), pp. 1-21 (in Japanese)
- "UN Security Council's 'Sanctions' against Individuals and Control over Them through Human Rights Law", International Affairs, No. 592 (2010), pp. 5-15 (in Japanese)
- "Human Rights Conditionality in the EU Eastern Enlargement Process: A Catalyst for Constitutionalization?" in: Kijichiro Yagi and Satoshi Mizobata (eds.), Melting Boundaries: Institutional Transformation in the Wider Europe (Kyoto University Press, 2008), pp. 92-104
- "Human Rights Conditionality in the EU Enlargement Process: Its Contents and Functions" in: Legal and Political Aspects of the Contemporary World (Center for Asian Legal Exchange, Nagoya University, 2007), pp. 45-56
- "Historical Functions of Monism with Primacy of International Law; A View Based on Japanese Experience during the Early Period of the Allied Occupation", Japanese Annual of International Law, No.49, 2006 (2007), pp. 1-35
- "International Covenants on Human Rights: Application of Human Rights Treaties under the Constitution of Japan", Jurist, No. 1321 (2006), pp. 10-15 (in Japanese)

"Composite Function of the Human Rights Committee in the Reporting System: With Special Reference to Drafting History", in: Nisuke Ando and others (eds.), *Challenges and Perspectives for International Organizations in 21st Century: Essays in Honour of Professor Shigeru Kozai on His 70th Birthday* (Toshindo, 2004), pp.441-462 (in Japanese)

"Status of Foreigners and their Protection by the Home States in Early Modern Europe: Introductory Note to Historical Study of the Modern System of Diplomatic Protection", in: Haruyuki Yamate and others (eds.), *History and Current Situations of Legal Structure of the International Community (Human Rights and Peace in the International Community in 21st Century: Seeking New Developments in International Law: Essays in Memory of Professor Shigejiro Tabata, Vol. 1)*, pp. 323-356 (in Japanese)

"Normativism and the Inter-State Model in Mainstream Concepts of International Responsibility: A Critical Review of the History of Codification" *Journal of International Law and Diplomacy*, Vol.101, No.1 (2002), pp.16-38 (in Japanese)

"The Relevance of Jurisdiction to Deal with the Merits to the Power to Indicate Interim Measures: A Critique of the Recent Practice of the International Court of Justice" in: Nisuke Ando and others (eds.), *Liber Amicorum Judge Shigeru Oda* (Kluwer, 2002), pp.451-462 (in Japanese)

(And more than 30 articles since 1986)

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev (Russian Federation)

Education:

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| 1972 | Graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (International Law Faculty) |
| 1980 | Obtained a Doctor degree in international law 1994 – Advanced training course in the Council of Europe |

Professional activities:

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|-------------|---|
| Before 1991 | Served in the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Russia and its missions abroad |
| 1991–1998 | Deputy Director, Department for International Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, MFA of Russia |
| 1998–2003 | Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of the Russian Federation in Syria |
| 2003–2009 | Deputy Director, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, MFA of Russia |
| 2009–2012 | Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UN Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva (responsible for humanitarian and human rights issues) |

Human rights activities – national level:

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|--------------------|--|
| 1993 | Coordinator, preparatory process for the report of the Russian Federation in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| 1994 | Coordinator, preparatory process for the report of the Russian Federation in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| 1995 | Coordinator, preparatory process for the national report of the Russian Federation to the Conference on Refugees and Migrants in the CIS and other countries concerned |
| 1997 | Coordinator, preparatory process for the report of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| 1992–1999 – member | Governmental Interagency Commissions on the Rights of the Child, the Status of Women and Social Issues |
| 1993–1999 – member | Board of Trustees, International Non-Governmental Association on the Protection of the Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons |

Human rights activities – international level:

Expert, member or head of national delegations to more than a hundred of sessions, conferences, workshops and other international events within the framework of the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE, CIS and other fora, including:

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| 1977 | UN Conference on Territorial Asylum |
| 1979 | UN Conference on Succession of States in Respect to Treaties |
| 1993 | World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna Conference) |

1994–1998	Conference, Steering Committee sessions and expert meetings on refugees and migrants in CIS and neighbor States
1995	4th World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference)
1995	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
1993–1999, 2003–2012	Sessions of the Executive Committee and Standing Committee of the UNHCR
1997–1998	Working Group on the Elaboration of and Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
1997–1999, 2003–2012	IOM Council Sessions
2003–2006	5th and 6th International Conferences on New or Restored Democracies
2003–2009	OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meetings (Warsaw meetings)
2004–2009	Sessions of the European Committee on Migration
2004–2012	Sessions of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
2005–2009	Sessions of the Council of Europe Committee on National Minorities
2008–2010	1st–17th Rounds of Geneva Discussions on Stability and Security in Transcaucasia
2010	4th World Congress against Death Penalty
2011	European Regional Forum on Genocide Prevention
2009–2012	Sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, ILO Administrative Council, International Labour Conference, International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, WIPO Assembly, Humanitarian forum on Syria etc.

Academic background:

1985–1986	Lecturer, Diplomatic Academy and Foreign Trade Academy, USSR
from 1993	Full member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (Geopolitics and Security Section)
1997	Awarded a silver medal of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law
At present	Academic advisor, Human Rights Master Program in the Russian Federation (implemented in cooperation with the OHCHR)

Author of more than 100 articles, theoretical and practical courses and other works in the field of international law, human rights and humanitarian cooperation

Spoken languages:

Russian, English, French, Arabic

Karla Hananía De Varela (El Salvador)

Education:

1965–1974	Sacred Heart School, San Salvador, El Salvador
1975–1981	Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium
2008–2009	Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas

Titles and diplomas:

Degree in Sociology

Master Degree in Political Science

Other studies and special trainings:

	English for Academic Purposes, Canterbury Christ Church University College, Kent, England
1997	XV Interdisciplinary Course on Human rights, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, Costa Rica
July 2007	Special training in Social Protection, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England
January 2008	Training of Trainers on the Human Rights Based Approach in United Nations reform process, Torino, Italy

Training and courses:

1994	Seminar on Childhood and Adolescence, Bolivia, UNICEF
1996	Course on the Rights of the Child and Social Policies for Children and the Adolescence, UNICEF, San Salvador
April 1996	Regional meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Impact of the Armed Conflicts on Children, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia, UNICEF
1997	Seminar on Public Policies and Children, San José, Costa Rica
1999-2000	Specialized course on Rights of the Child, School of Judicial Training of El Salvador in coordination with the University of Barcelona
1996	Inter-American colloquia for Subjects of Justice and the Convention of the Rights of the Child, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil
1994	Central American Seminary on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF, San Salvador
1998	Seminar Law of Juvenile Justice: Second Year of vigor, Costa Rica
November 1997	Juvenile Penal Justice: Privation of Freedom and Alternatives, UNICEF, El Salvador
2000	Seminar on Law of Juvenile Criminal Responsibility in Central America and Dominican Republic, UNICEF, Supreme Court of Justice, UNDP, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
1999	Seminar on Handling Emergencies from Rights Based Approach, UNICEF, Havana, Cuba

Languages:

Spanish

English

French

Employment:

United Nations Development Program (UNDP, El Salvador), 1983-1984

Project: Planning and Administration Development

Position: National Consultant

Description: This project was developed by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of the Economic and Social Development, (MIPLAN). It was involved to the analysis, identification and pursuit of social projects.

With the Government and UNDP support, the project was extended for a further year focused fundamentally in the areas of health and environment.

This project resulted in the analyses of health and the environment, which provided the information for the Development Plan of Government 1984-1989.

Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development El Salvador, 1984-1986

Position: Technical adviser in Social Projects II

Description: Formulation and focused pursuit of plans and strategic programs for the population displaced by the armed conflict.

Support to Economic Advise Group (GAE) in the creation of development plans and analysis of current social, economic and political activities.

Salvadoran Foundation for Social and Economic Development, Fusades, 1986-1991

Position: Assistant to the Social Area within the Department of Economic and Social Studies. (1986-1988)

Description: The main function consisted of the systematic analysis of social development in El Salvador.

Publication of working papers in the monthly bulletin of the foundation and distributed to the different social sectors.

Presentations of social themes to different groups of the Government and private sector as well as to other national sectors.

Participation in the coordination of activities with the Economic Area of the Department of Economic and Social Studies.

Attendance at seminars related to the subject of social development.

In 1988 and 1989, the work was centred on the design of a social strategy presented to the new government (1989-1994).

Part of the group of permanent advisers to different governmental authorities for development of key areas of strategy.

Draft reports on social strategy. A strategy of communication to public institutions was developed.

Follow up to the implementation of the proposed social strategy, through specific evaluations in close coordination with the Economic Area of the Department of Economic and Social Studies.

In that context, the priority was the analysis of the health sector in order to establish cooperation between the authorities and technical personnel of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Attendance.

Social and Economic Advisory Group (Gaes) of the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, February-July 1991

Position: Consultant for the strengthening of international cooperation in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Attendance

Description: Preparation of a proposal for the restructure of the Unit of International Cooperation.

Assessment of the international aid granted to this governmental sector.

Technical Unit of the Program of National Reconstruction, Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development El Salvador, August 1991

Position: National Consultant

Description: Collaboration in designing and writing the first draft paper of the "Program of National Reconstruction".

Vice-ministry of Planning Coordination of Economic and Social Development, September-October 1991

Position: Adviser to the Vice-minister of Planning for evaluating and following up the social tasks of the Government and the performance of the Social Development Committee of Ministers

Description: Evaluation and follow up of the recommendations reached in the Social Development Committee of Ministers of the Government of El Salvador (The Social Cabinet).

Economic and Social Advisory Group (Gaes), of the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, November-December 1991

Position: Consultant for the formulation and of the National Plan on the Human Development, Childhood and Youth. (GOES-UNICEF)

Description: Jointly responsible for preparation of the National Plan of Action for Childhood and the Plan of National Action on Human Development, Childhood and Youth. The latter plan was presented by the Government to XI Central American Presidential Summit in Honduras December 1991.

Participation in the analysis of the documentation, drawing up of papers, sessions of discussion of both plans and contribution in the writing of preliminary versions and final draft.

United Nations Children'S Fund (UNICEF), El Salvador 1992

Position: UNICEF consultant

Description: Coordinator of the Projects "Introduction of the Rights of the Child in the curriculum of the Ministry of Education"; and "Children Affected by the Armed Conflict."

UNICEF, El Salvador 1993

Position: Consultant (Programme coordinator)

Description: Person in charge of the Program "Minors in Specially Difficult Circumstances.

Handling funds, drawing up of donors' reports, coordination and supervision of activities, meetings of regional coordination with personnel of UNICEF in charge of similar programs in Central America.

Coordinator for the UNICEF Programme of Accident Prevention by Mines and Explosive Devices, and UNICEF representative in the Coordination Committee of Accident Preventions by landmines and Explosive Devices. (Armed Forces, FMLN and ONUSAL)

UNICEF person in charge of the process of landmine-clearing of El Salvador during period 1993- 1995.

The consensus process that made possible the success of the project of mine-clearing and the support of UNICEF has been shown in different national and international forums, as one of the most successful experiences of the process of peace consolidation (after the Peace Accords in 1992).

One of those events was the Regional Consultancy on Childhood and Armed Conflicts prepared by the Special Delegate of the Secretary General of United Nations Mrs. Graca Machell, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia, 1996. Acted as special envoy of UNICEF, to advise the members of the Committee during the event, support them in the presentation of the experience, and also to participate directly in the work sessions.

Coordinator and person in charge of the campaign "Tell me if you are with me" (in favor of the Salvadorean childhood) developed during the presidential electoral campaign of 1994.

Person in charge of the project "Childhood in Armed Conflict and Working Children"

Person in charge of the execution of Agreement between international Development Bank (IDB) and UNICEF for the area of Children in Specially Difficult Circumstances. It included the institutional strengthening of the Salvadorean Institute of Protection to the Child (ISPM), created in 1993.

UNICEF, El Salvador 1994-1997

Position: Consultant (Programme Coordinator)

Description: Person in charge of the Programme of Childhood in Specially Difficult Circumstances. Supervision of personnel, elaboration of reports to donors, coordination of activities within des projects, coordination with other programmes.

My duties were to carry out all functions detailed in my previous positions. Additionally, I was on charge of management of the following projects within the program:

- "Youth and Violence", in which private sector, religious and governmental organizations and institutions participated with the theme of young people in social exclusion;
- "Municipal Councils for Child Rights of the Ombudsman for the Human rights";
- "Working Children".

Follow-up and supervision of the following research:

- Working Children and Education in El Salvador, 1998;
- New Juvenile Penal Justice, the Experience of El Salvador, 1999;
- The Phenomenon of Gangs in El Salvador, 1998.

Drawing up of draft projects to be presented to the international donor community and approval of the Project of "Support to the Rights of the Child", supported by the Agency of Swedish Cooperation for Development - ASDI)

Support to the institutional strengthening of the Salvadorean Institute of Protection of Children – ISPM

The Program "Youth and Violence", laid the foundations for further development of a strategy dealing with the subject of the youthful gangs in El Salvador. Also the mentioned programme helped the design of the programme "Towards a System of Juvenile Justice"

UNICEF, El Salvador 1998-2000

Position: Child Rights Officer

Description: To represent the Organization in public events; to communicate with the press upon instructions given by the UNICEF Representative office; to deliver information to donors; administrative, technical and financial handling of the programme; permanent working groups, training and knowledge transmission abilities, supervision of personnel, personal initiative and accountability, technical support to other country offices in the area.

Coordinated the following:

- Programme "Towards a System of Juvenile Justice" (interinstitutional and multidisciplinary program), in which the justice sector, as well as civil society organizations at national and municipal level participated;
- Project of the "Municipal Councils for Child Rights of the Ombudsman for the Human Rights.";
- Project "Widening Frontiers in the Search of Children (boys and girls) who disappeared During the Armed Conflict".

The Child Rights officer functions included the preparations of draft internal UNICEF documents, annual reports, semester evaluations as well as the delivery and to distribution of public statements, conferences and presentations on subjects relating to the childhood, their rights and development.

To coordinate and follow-up the project of United Nations Volunteers for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Volunteer's supervision located in key areas of the Child Rights Programme:

- To train personnel of the different institutional and organizations acting as project counterparts and domestic nongovernmental organizations on the subject of the rights of the child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- To attend international events, to render information and follow-up the implantation of reached agreements;
- To coordinate the work of UNICEF with technical cooperation agencies, programmes, funds, and international financial organizations;
- To analyze UNICEF and UN System documents written in English and French.

UNICEF, El Salvador 2001

Position: Child Rights Officer

Description: To represent the Organization in public events; to communicate with the press upon instructions given by the UNICEF Representative office; to deliver information to donors; administrative, technical and financial handling of the programme, permanent working groups, training and knowledge transmission abilities, supervision of personnel, personal initiative and accountability, support to others country office in the region.

Coordinate the following:

- Responsible for the psychosocial rehabilitation programme and the special protection programme in the framework of the emergencies due to the earthquakes;
- Coordination and supervision of UN volunteers work in the framework of the emergency programme;
- Programme "Towards a System of Juvenile Justice";
- Project of the "Municipal Councils for Child Rights of the Ombudsman for the Human Rights,";
- Project "Widening Frontiers in the Search of Children (boys and girls) who disappeared During the Armed Conflict".

UNICEF, El Salvador 2002-2006

Position: Child Rights Officer

Description: To represent the Organization in public events; to communicate with the press upon instructions given by the UNICEF Representative office; to deliver information to donors; administrative, technical and financial handling of the programme, permanent working groups, training and knowledge transmission abilities, supervision of personnel, personal initiative and accountability, support to others country offices in the region.

Responsible for the following programmes and projects: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Youth Participation, Juvenile Justice, Prevention of Violence, Legislation and Institutional reform, right to identity.

Technical support to others country offices in the area

Coordination with UNDP and other UN agencies in issues of violence prevention projects

UNICEF, El Salvador 2008-2010

Position: Public Policy and Child Protection Specialist

Description: To represent the Organization in public events; to communicate with the press upon instructions given by the UNICEF Representative office; to deliver information to donors; administrative, technical and financial handling of the programme, permanent working groups, training and knowledge transmission abilities, supervision of personnel, personal initiative and accountability, support to others country offices in the region.

Responsible for the following projects and process:

- Child victims (Sexual Exploitation, trafficking, child pornography and abuse)
- Legal reform
- Institutional strengthening

- Social mobilization and education
- Victims' social reinsertion

Supervision and Coordination of the following publications:

- Preguntas más frecuentes en la intervención policial con víctimas menores de edad;
- Protocolo de uso de las Camaras Gessell;
- Los 25 fallos de la Sala de lo Penal;
- Los delitos de explotación sexual comercial contra niñas, niños y adolescentes en la legislación salvadoreña;
- Guía de procedimientos policiales con niñez víctima de agresión sexual y explotación sexual;
- Children and migration;
- Coordination and supervision of the research: Childhood and migration (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM, UNEPA and UNICEF);
- Juvenile Justice;
- Youth National Policy;
- Prevention of use of small arms;
- Responsible for the elaboration and follow up of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;
- Advocacy and social mobilization;
- Responsible for the psychosocial and protection component of the emergency programme;
- Right to identity;
- Support of the Public Security Policies related to violence prevention and training process of the personnel of The National Police in issues related to child and youth.

International consultancies:

2011-2012

Regional Mapping of the roles, functions and institutional settings of "Child Rights Observatories" in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Contractor: UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean TACRO, October - November 2011.

Impact Evaluation of the regional project "Una Estrategia para Combatir el Abuso, la Explotación y la Trata de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes en el Istmo Centroamericano"

Contractor: UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. TACRO, March-April 2012

2013

Child Protection Specialist

UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, TACRO. Panamá, September 2012 to April 2013.

Published works:

- "Social Diagnosis, Present Situation of the Basic Needs in El Salvador", FUSADES, 1987.
- "Health Services in El Salvador. A Shared Responsibility", FUSADES, 1988.
- "The Salvadorean Family. Anthropology and Social Analysis", FUSADES, 1989.
- "Analysis of the External Cooperation for the Ministry of Public Health and Social Attendance. Fifth Year Plan 1985-1989", FUSADES, 1990, San Salvador.
- Researchers in bulletins and other publications of the Department of Economic and Social Studies of FUSADES.
- "Children and Peace", published by the Supreme Court of Justice, El Salvador, 2000.
- "The Town of Gotera in the Dawn of Century XXI", Magazine Judicial Forum, FESPAD, February 1999 # 43, San Salvador.
- "Youthful Delinquency and Citizenship Security. Reflections on the Light of the Salvadoran Experience", Magazine Childhood, Adolescence and Justice, First number, San Salvador, 1999.
- "Violence and young people: A lesson learned", Magazine Municipal Projection, COMURES, San Salvador, 1999.
- University of El Salvador, Faculty of Medicine, El Salvador 1999.
- "Comments to the process of the Legislative Reform in El Salvador", document published in the book "Childhood, Law and Democracy in Latin America", UNICEF 1999.
- "The Human Rights of the Childhood and the Building of a New Society", Magazine CHIQUITINES, Year 1, No.3, October-December, San Salvador.
- "The Children, Their Rights, Responsibilities, Our Roles as Parents in the Transfer of Values", Magazine CHIQUITINES, Year 2000, San Salvador.

Responsible and coordination of the following publications:

- "The New Laws of Juvenile Criminal responsibility and their Relationship with the Social Violence and Gender", Conference delivered in the International Encounter: Youth, Social Conflict and New Scenes of Violence. Ibero-American Organization of Youth. Cartagena de Indias. Colombia 16 to 19 of July of the 2001. - The Academic Investigation in Juvenile Penal Justice.
- "The Academic Investigation in Juvenile Penal Justice", Conference delivered in the I Forum on Juvenile Justice. Supreme Court of Justice, UNICEF, El Salvador, August 2001.
- "The Phenomenon of Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of children and Adolescents within the framework of the Integral Protection of the Rights of the Childhood." Conference delivered in the National Forum against Commercial the Sexual Exploitation of Children in El Salvador, ISPM-UNICEF, September 2001.

Coordinator and supervisor of the following studies supported by UNICEF:

- "The Phenomenon of Gangs in El Salvador. "Series Adolescence", UNICEF- FLACSO, 1998.
- "The New Juvenile Penal Justice: The Experience of El Salvador." UNICEF-FESPAD-PDDH-ISPM-Ministry of Justice Supreme Court of the Justice-UNDP, 1998.
- "Working children and Education in El Salvador", UNICEF-ISPM, 1998.

Situation of the Rights of the Child: Ten years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF 2000.

"Human rights of the Childhood: The Pending Task", UNICEF-IDHUCA- UTE, 2000.

"Juvenile Penal Justice of El Salvador on Debate", UNICEF-UTE, 2001.

Press articles:

"Mitch, the Face of Poverty": La Prensa Grafica, November 30 1998.

"Childhood in Risk in the Country of Incoherences", El Diario de Hoy, Septiembre 3, San Salvador, 1999.

Personal references:

Nadine Perrault, UNICEF Regional Adviser for Child Protection, UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Panamá.

Aida Oliver, UNICEF Regional Adviser for Monitoring and Evaluation, UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Panamá.

H.E. Victoria Marina de Avilés, Ambassador of El Salvador in Geneva, Switzerland.

Jean Ziegler (Switzerland)

[Original: French]

Etudes :

Ecoles primaires à Thoune.

Gymnase de Berne.

Etudes universitaires aux universités de Berne, Genève, Paris et à la Columbia University, New York, de droit, de sociologie, d'économie publique et de science politique.

Licence en droit, licence en science politique.

Doctorat en droit, doctorat en sociologie.

Brevet d'avocat au barreau de Genève.

Carrière académique :

Professeur à l'Institut d'études politiques de l'Université de Grenoble.

Professeur à l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement de Genève.

Professeur ordinaire à l'Université de Genève, Département de sociologie.

Directeur du Laboratoire de sociologie des sociétés du Tiers-monde, Université de Genève.

Professeur associé à l'Université de Paris I - Sorbonne.

Distinctions académiques :

Docteur Honoris Causa, Université de Paris VIII.

Docteur Honoris Causa, Université de Liège, Belgique.

Docteur Honoris Causa, Université de Mons, Belgique.

Docteur Honoris Causa, Université des Savoies.

Prix littéraire international des droits de l'homme, Paris, 2009.

Chevalier de l'Ordre national des Arts et des Lettres de la République française.

Médaille d'or du Président de la République italienne.

Ordre national Amílcar Cabral, premier degré, République du Cap Vert.

Médaille d'honneur du Président de la République d'Algérie.

Président honoraire de la Presse Emblème Campagne.

Mandats politiques :

Conseiller national (député) de Genève au Parlement fédéral jusqu'en 1999.

Président du Groupe parlementaire Suisse-Tiers-Monde.

Membre des Commissions des affaires étrangères, de la science et du commerce extérieur.

Membre du Conseil exécutif de l'Internationale socialiste.

Mandat international :

Rapporteur spécial du Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies pour le droit à l'alimentation (2000-2008)

Membre du Comité consultatif du Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies (2008-2012 ; 2013-2016)

Langues parlées et écrites :

Français, allemand, anglais, espagnol, portugais.

Livres parus les plus récents (et traduits dans les principales langues) :

La Victoire des vaincus, oppression et résistance culturelle, Seuil, coll. « L'histoire immédiate », 1988, nouvelle édition revue et augmentée, coll. « Points », 1991.

La Suisse, l'or et les morts, Seuil, 1997, coll. « Points », 1998.

Les Seigneurs du crime, les nouvelles mafias contre la démocratie, Seuil, 1998, coll. « Points », 1999.

La Faim dans le monde racontée à mon fils, Seuil, 1999.

Le Droit à l'alimentation, Editions Mille et une nuits, 2003.

Les Nouveaux maîtres du monde et ceux qui leur résistent, Editions Fayard, 2002, coll. « Points », 2004.

L'Empire de la honte, Editions Fayard, 2005, Editions Livre de Poche, 2008.

La Haine de l'Occident, Editions Albin Michel, 2008.

Destruction massive. Géopolitique de la faim, Le Seuil, 2011.

**General Assembly**

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Human Rights Council**Thirty-third session**

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters**Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee*****Addendum****Note by the Secretary-General**

1. On 26 August 2016, the Secretariat was informed of the decision to postpone to 2017 the candidature of Ajai Malhotra (India) for the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee.

2. The nominations for the election of members of the Advisory Committee at the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council to fill the two vacant seats for Asia-Pacific States are therefore as follows:

Asia-Pacific States

<i>Nominating State</i>	<i>Expert nominated</i>
China	Xinsheng Liu
Japan	Kaoru Obata

3. Biographical data relating to the candidates are contained in the annex of document A/HRC/33/3.

* The present document was submitted after the deadline in order to reflect the most recent information.





General Assembly

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Human Rights Council

Thirty-third session

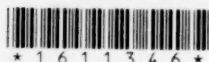
Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Suriname

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.



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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Suriname was held at the 1st meeting on 2 May 2016. The delegation of Suriname was headed by the Minister of Justice and Police, Jennifer van Dijk-Silos. At its 8th meeting held on 6 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Suriname.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Suriname: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Paraguay and the Philippines.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Suriname:

(a) A national report submitted written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/SUR/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Suriname through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the reporting obligations under both the treaty body system and the universal periodic review offered the opportunity to assess the achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to address remaining challenges and constraints. Suriname would continue to cooperate with the treaty bodies, the universal periodic review mechanism and other international and regional bodies in its endeavour to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all within the territory of Suriname were observed.

6. The national report for the second cycle of review had been prepared in consultation with various stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations.

7. Following the review of Suriname in 2011, Suriname had carefully reviewed the 91 recommendations it had received and, in particular, the 65 supported recommendations.

8. For the past five years, closing inequality gaps had become a high priority for the President of Suriname. Against that backdrop, Suriname had placed emphasis on improving education, health and socioeconomic conditions.

9. As from October 2012, primary education had become free of charge for all children. In addition, a universal medical insurance programme had been established, including the provision of health insurance to senior citizens and children below 16 years.

free of charge. Furthermore, legislation had been adopted establishing a national minimum wage and a basic national pension for all workers.

10. The delegation then addressed some of the advance questions posed by Belgium, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. Concerning gender equality and women's rights, the Draft Civil Code had already been submitted for approval to the National Assembly.

12. As for paid maternity leave for the private sector, a provision thereon had been added to the draft Civil Code. The period of the leave was between 12 and 14 weeks, while the minimum payment of remuneration was 12 weeks. In the public sector, maternity leave was regulated in every collective agreement. The option of paternity leave would be discussed with the relevant stakeholders.

13. The job stability of pregnant women was guaranteed. Dismissal because of pregnancy was prohibited by law. With regard to salaries, no distinction was made between men and women.

14. The Women and Child Policy Office within the Ministry of Justice and Police was making progress on raising public awareness about equal rights of women in relation to nationality.

15. With respect to implementation of the 2009 Act on Combating Domestic Violence, the text had been formatted and distributed amongst relevant stakeholders and an information brochure had been developed. Social workers from the "Stop Violence against Women" Foundation had been trained to be able to provide counselling to perpetrators of such violence.

16. Furthermore, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, a delegation from Caribbean countries had paid a visit to Suriname to share their experiences on Partnership for Peace, a programme on counselling perpetrators of domestic violence.

17. Awareness-raising activities were held annually with regard to the legislation on combating domestic violence.

18. The Education Bill for Primary and Secondary Education at Lower Level had been drafted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and would be submitted to the Council of Ministers in May 2016. In accordance with the constitutional procedure, the Bill would be sent to the State Council for comments. After preliminary approval by the State Council, the Bill can be submitted by the Presidency to the National Assembly.

19. All forms of corporal punishments were punishable by law in conformity with articles 360 to 363 of the Penal Code. The Legal Aid Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and Police had an active role in creating awareness of all forms of corporal punishment, including that it was forbidden and punishable by law.

20. At the beginning of each school year, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture gave specific instructions to schools and other educational institutions, in respect of the prohibition on applying corporal punishment at school. In case of a violation of those rules, the party at fault could be dismissed or punished pursuant to article 61 of the Act on the regulation of the legal status of civil servants.

21. The Integral Plan for Children and Adolescents (2012-2016) included aspects specifically focused on combating all forms of violence against children. The Presidential Task Force for Child and Youth Policy was working on updating the priorities for the new plan of action.

22. Most of the worst forms of child labour had a punitive character and the Ministry of Justice and Police was the competent authority responsible for handling that issue.
23. The worst forms of child labour included: slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour; forced recruitment for use in armed conflict; child pornography and child prostitution, sale of children and illicit activities such as drug-related activities (sale and production of drugs by children); and hazardous work.
24. Legislative actions that had been undertaken included: the Decree on Hazardous Work of Young Persons, which regulated labour by juveniles and contained a list of hazardous labour; and the revised moral offences under the Penal Code, which included some of the worst forms of child labour with a punitive character, namely articles 293 (child pornography), 303a (youth prostitution) and 311 (giving up children for activities such as begging, hazardous work or hazardous artistic performances).
25. Suriname had also ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2012.
26. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing had also undertaken preparatory activities for setting up shelters, including shelters for child victims of trafficking.
27. The ratification instruments for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict would be deposited in 2016.
28. The removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code was a first step towards arriving at the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The timeline for removal of the death penalty from the Military Penal Code was set for the end of December 2016.
29. Concerning the issuance of a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders, the former Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples had visited the country to provide technical assistance upon request of the Government of Suriname. Suriname acknowledged the contribution of special procedure mandate holders to the promotion and protection of human rights. In consultation with the Government, they had the opportunity to send missions to Suriname.
30. Suriname remained committed to promoting and defending all human rights for all. Based on the principle of equality, by which all who were on the territory of Suriname had an equal claim to protection of person and property, Suriname did not discriminate on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status (article 8 sub 2 of the Constitution of Suriname).
31. As a multicultural society, the subject of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression required a broad-based consultation process at the national level, involving all sectors of society, including the civil society. In that respect, the Ministry of Justice and Police would commence such a consultation process in July 2016, starting with faith-based organizations.
32. With the amendment to the Penal Code, which had come into force on 13 April 2015, Suriname made a further step in the direction of protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.
33. The definition of discrimination enshrined in article 126a of the Penal Code applied to everyone, taking into account the principle of equality.
34. In articles 175 and 176 of the Penal Code, defamation of persons because of their sexual preference was criminalized. Instigation to hate, discrimination or violence (article

175a), defamation by publication (article 176) and support for discriminatory actions were criminalized.

35. Article 500a of the Penal Code criminalized occupational discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation.

36. There were no differences in regulations and legislation regarding opportunities to carry out activities in Suriname by different organizations.

37. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons could submit requests for permission to carry out activities under the same legal conditions as all other organizations and legal entities in Suriname. The principle of equality remained applicable when it came to fundamental rights, such as the right to freedom of thought and expression and the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It had been a regular occurrence that police protection and surveillance had been provided to organizations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons when they carried out public activities.

38. Suriname fully subscribed to the principles of democracy and respect for the rule of law. Taking into account the separation of power, the Government was convinced that the judiciary was capable of holding those who had committed crimes accountable.

39. The amendment of the Amnesty Act of 19 August 1992 was done on the initiative of a number of legislators, in accordance with the principle of equality enshrined in article 8 of the Constitution.

40. Discussions had been held in parliament on their initiative when that draft piece of legislation had been introduced, and parliament had adopted the amendment according to its rules of procedures. Because of the separation of powers, the Government (the executive) could not dictate to parliament (the legislature).

41. Prior to the Amnesty Act of 5 April 2012, two similar laws were passed by the legislator. The adoption of the 2012 Amnesty Act was taken in order to remove the discriminatory aspects of the 1992 Amnesty Act. The 1992 Amnesty Act solely and explicitly covered all criminal offences committed in the period from 1 January 1985 to 19 August 1992.

42. It should also be pointed out that the amendment was simply a qualitative expansion of the previous Amnesty Act of 19 August 1992.

43. The introduction of the explicit call for the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission implied a qualitative improvement of the 1992 Act, since its precursor had not called for the creation of a procedure to seek truth and reconciliation regarding the violations and crimes it covered.

44. Concerning ratification of the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (the Kampala Amendments), draft legislation related to the Kampala Amendments had already been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the State Council. After approval by the State Council, the draft laws would be submitted to the National Assembly.

45. Suriname had taken many steps with regard to the problem of mercury contamination within the country. The most recent of those steps had been the establishment of the Gold Sector Planning Programme within the Ministry of Natural Resources. The National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname, as the technical institute within the Ministry of Home Affairs, had taken the initiative in 2013 to conduct a legal and institutional assessment of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. That assessment had led to the formulation of a national action plan for the implementation of the Convention and the Government was working on its ratification.

46. The above-mentioned was the first concrete step to ensure prevention and remedy of the effects of mercury contamination, among others, on indigenous lands.
47. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining was the sector in which mercury was used and was also the biggest source of mercury contamination in the country.
48. Another initiative was that of cooperation between Government, through some of its institutions, non-governmental organizations and the country's university as part of the Mercury-Free Partnership, whose goal was to encourage the phasing out of mercury use within artisanal and small-scale gold mining by promoting the use of mercury-free technologies and awareness building.
49. With respect to the implementation of the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the cases of *Saramaka People v. Suriname* and *Kaliña and Lokono Peoples v. Suriname*, the political will was present to undertake the necessary steps in that regard.
50. However, the extent and the nature of the judgments obliged the State to adopt a certain degree of cautiousness. The State wished to execute the judgments in the most responsible manner possible, while ensuring that there was overall ownership of the process that it had embarked upon as a nation.
51. The State was bound to such cautiousness since it was evident that, to date, there was no common agreement among the indigenous and tribal communities on certain major aspects of the judgments.
52. Divergent positions were certainly evident with respect to agreeing on an applicable map of land use for those communities. It was therefore complex for the State to embark upon specific actions for delimitation and demarcation.
53. The judgment by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in *Moiwana Community v. Suriname* was almost fully implemented. Parts of the judgment that still needed to be implemented related to demarcation of the land and would be executed together with the implementation of the *Saramaka* judgment.
54. In the case of *Moiwana*, it should be noted that the Court had wrongfully assigned Moiwana as property belonging to Maroons (tribal communities), whereas those lands were indigenous lands. The indigenous peoples had objections in that regard.
55. In addition, the principle of free, prior, and informed consent was already implemented in practice by multinationals and large local companies who had to consult with local indigenous and tribal communities.
56. For instance in Sarakreek, the Government had mediated an agreement between the Saramaka people and the owners of the scalians.
57. The Government also had mediated an agreement between the IAMGOLD Corporation and the inhabitants of Koffiekamp village.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

58. During the interactive dialogue, 55 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
59. Indonesia appreciated the accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the establishment of a road map for combating trafficking (2014-2018), the development of a gender work plan and amendments to the Penal Code to increase the protection of children.

It also commended the efforts of Suriname in establishing the national human rights institution.

60. Ireland commended the effective abolition of the death penalty through its elimination from the Penal Code. It noted references to the death penalty in the Military Penal Code and encouraged Suriname to amend it. It was also concerned that Suriname's legislative environment could interfere with the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression. It was also concerned that the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community faced discrimination.

61. Italy commended that the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code and welcomed the attention devoted by Suriname to the rights of the child, especially the steps taken in order to combat child labour.

62. The Minister of Justice and Police responded to some of the issues raised in the interactive dialogue. Concerning the national human rights institution, the Minister stated that it would definitely be launched on 10 December 2016.

63. On trafficking in persons and protection of children, Suriname was already combating with those issues.

64. As for the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment raised by Indonesia, the Minister indicated that the delegation would take that recommendation to the Government to study the possibility of accession. The same would be done for the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

65. As to the discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, to which Ireland referred, the Minister stressed that they were not discriminated against either in law or in general. In a few years, Suriname would hopefully be able to report about specific legislation guaranteeing that they had equal rights. Suriname had 20 different ethnic groups with different religions and needed some kind of consensus to pass legislation on the issue. Nevertheless, it was important to note that the Ministry of Justice and Police defined the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons as human rights.

66. Concerning the question from Italy about the death penalty, it would be eliminated from the Military Penal Code by the end of 2016.

67. Jamaica commended the amendments to the Nationality and Residency Act and the Election Act; the drafting of legislation on sexual harassment in the workplace and the amendment to the Civil Code to introduce maternity leave for women in the private sector; the formulation and implementation of the Domestic Violence Plan 2014-2017; and the signature of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also applauded the innovative conditional cash transfer programme.

68. Malaysia noted the efforts to eliminate discrimination against women through the adoption of new legislation, amendments to existing laws and the implementation of relevant policies and programmes. It also acknowledged the comprehensive approach to child protection. It stated, however, that further attention could be given to the socioeconomic situation and access to justice for persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups.

69. Maldives commended the accession of Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and efforts made within anti-discrimination initiatives in the country. It appreciated the measures to support mental health, including the most recent National Mental Health Plan (2015-2017). It also took note of the implementation of a housing plan for the period of 2012-2017.

70. Mexico appreciated the establishment of a national human rights institution and the accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encouraged Suriname to remove the death penalty from the Military Penal Code. It commended the implementation of the law to reduce poverty, creation of a sustainable social security system and a legislative amendment to guarantee gender equality in transmitting nationality to avoid statelessness of children.

71. Montenegro commended the commitment of Suriname to combat domestic violence. It underlined the amendments to the Nationality and Residency Act and equal rights for men and women to confer nationality to their spouse and children. Noting the concerns of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts regarding the child victims of trafficking and prostitution, it asked Suriname to provide additional information regarding efforts to ensure appropriate services for them.

72. Morocco welcomed the changes to the Nationality and Residency Act to guarantee gender equality in transmitting nationality to prevent statelessness. It also commended the decision to abolish fees for primary and secondary schools to allow better access to education, as well as the efforts to fight against racial discrimination, and the adoption of the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons.

73. Namibia commended Suriname for setting up a commission to coordinate the process for implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review and the initiatives to combat domestic violence, especially under the "Intervention Domestic Violence" religious leaders' training project for religious leaders. It also welcomed the 2014 amendment to the Nationality and Residency Act and the adoption of the law to remove the death penalty from its Penal Code.

74. The Netherlands welcomed the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code and the importance attached to women's rights, but noted that the Domestic Violence Plan 2014-2017 had not been approved. Echoing the comments of the Human Rights Committee, it urged Suriname to repeal the Amnesty Act and comply with international human rights law requiring accountability for those responsible for serious human rights violations.

75. Nicaragua welcomed the legislative reforms and the steps taken to improve the human rights situation of women and children. It congratulated Suriname on the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code. Nicaragua encouraged Suriname to continue the efforts, particularly in the areas of the right to health and education, poverty reduction and the rights of the most vulnerable, such as women, children and indigenous peoples.

76. Pakistan appreciated the legislation and policies introduced for the advancement of human rights, for example, the Nationality and Residency Act, the Act on National Basic Health Insurance, the Stalking Act, the Comprehensive Plan for Children and Adolescents (2012-2016) and the national action plan for the eradication of child labour.

77. Panama welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution and removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code, and the initiatives undertaken to prevent domestic violence, including against women.

78. Paraguay welcomed the amendment to the Nationality and Residency Act in order to guarantee gender equality in transmitting nationality and encouraged Suriname to ensure that children who would not benefit from that amendment had access to health and education services. It urged Suriname to adopt measures to combat gender-based violence and abuse against women and trafficking in persons.

79. The Philippines appreciated the programme aimed at raising women's awareness of domestic violence and the efforts to revise the Civil Code to improve women's labour rights. It was, however, concerned about the allegations that there was a lack of recognition

of the rights of indigenous peoples and a need to improve access to educational services for children.

80. Portugal welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the abolition of school fees, which had resulted in improved access to education, especially for families living in the interior of the country and poor family households. It also welcomed the legislation establishing a national human rights institution.

81. The Republic of Korea appreciated initiatives and policies taken by the Bureau of Gender Affairs to promote gender equality and protect women from violence. It noted a "Intervention Domestic Violence" training session as a good example to raise awareness on gender-based violence. It also noted the legislation establishing the National Human Rights Institution and hoped that the human rights infrastructure would be independent and effective.

82. Regarding the question on the National Human Rights Institution, the delegation of Suriname assured that it would be independent and in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).

83. In relation to the Amnesty Act mentioned by the Netherlands, and by referring to the first Amnesty Act, Suriname could not give amnesty to some violators of human rights, but not others. The second Amnesty Act was not the initiative of the Government but that of parliament. Suriname wanted to end that situation positively and start the process of mediations and truth-finding through the Organization of the American States. The case that had been brought before the courts must also come to an end.

84. On domestic violence and child abuse, the Ministry of Justice and Police had recently launched a pilot project on child abuse and exploitation in an indigenous village in the western part of the country to see what kind of methodologies should be developed. Suriname also planned to establish an institution whose primary purpose was to protect children. But more experts and social workers were needed to reach the goal in 2018.

85. Senegal welcomed measures taken by Suriname as part of the follow-up to recommendations accepted during the first universal periodic review cycle, which included the abolition of the death penalty, the revision of the Nationality and Residency Act, the provision of free health care for children up to the age of 16 and initiatives prioritizing women's rights.

86. Sierra Leone applauded the efforts undertaken to combat gender inequality and encouraged the accelerated adoption of the legislation conferring mothers' nationality on their children. It also encouraged Suriname to ensure that the national human rights institution was in accordance with the Paris Principles. It urged Suriname to implement the recommendations from the first cycle.

87. Slovenia welcomed the efforts undertaken in the areas of women's rights and gender equality and the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code, but remained concerned that the death penalty was preserved in the Military Penal Code. It noted with concern that Suriname had not ratified the Convention against Torture and that criminal legislation did not define torture in conformity with international norms.

88. South Africa commended Suriname for the establishment of a commission to implement universal periodic review recommendations. It also commended Suriname for the efforts undertaken to abolish the death penalty and eradicate poverty. It encouraged Suriname to ensure full and effective participation of the tribal and indigenous peoples in public and political life.

89. Spain congratulated Suriname for the transparent and democratic elections held in 2015 and the recent adoption of the new Penal Code, which included the abolition of the death penalty. It also congratulated Suriname for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

90. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia welcomed the adoption of a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons. It encouraged Suriname to broaden the mandate of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It requested additional information on the adoption of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation and on whether measures were being taken to decriminalize defamation.

91. Trinidad and Tobago commended Suriname for efforts in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. It also noted the creation of a social system to address poverty and social protection through the adoption and implementation of legislation relating to the minimum wage, pension benefits and basic health insurance.

92. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the progress made since the last review, including the areas of women's rights, discrimination and gender equality. It welcomed the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code, and its forthcoming abolition from the Military Penal Code. It encouraged Suriname to continue its efforts to legally recognize the land rights of indigenous communities and to ensure that indigenous communities benefit from public services.

93. The United States of America applauded the reform of the nationality law, removing provisions that discriminated against women. It expressed concern at the unwillingness of prosecutors to recognize the guidance of the November 2015 Court of Justice ruling that found the Amnesty Act to be unconstitutional, at insufficient resources to combat trafficking in persons, at the use of child labour in the informal sector and at the fact that the age when compulsory education ended remained below the minimum age for employment.

94. Uruguay thanked Suriname for its efforts to participate in the review. It welcomed the signatures of two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the efforts to enforce women's rights. It took note of the training of personnel for the national human rights institution.

95. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It noted that all children up to 16 years of age received free health care and free primary and first-level secondary education.

96. Algeria welcomed measures to implement recommendations from the first universal periodic review. Suriname had made major efforts in the area of women's rights, combating domestic violence and ensuring equality between men and women, inter alia, concerning the acquisition of nationality. It noted the adoption of a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons and the commitment to settle the land rights of the indigenous peoples.

97. Argentina congratulated Suriname for the legislative reform that had removed the death penalty from the Penal Code.

98. Armenia appreciated the strategy to combat trafficking in persons and the abolition of school tuition fees, which improved access to education. It welcomed the efforts to recognize the land rights of the indigenous peoples. It noted that there remained a number of core international human rights instruments yet to be ratified.

99. Australia noted the abolition of the death penalty in the Penal Code, following commitments made in the 2011 universal periodic review. It remained concerned about the unresolved trial of President Bouterse and the 22 co-defendants for the 1982 extrajudicial killings of 15 political opponents. It also expressed concern about the national human rights institution falling under the direction of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

100. Azerbaijan welcomed the elimination of the death penalty from the Penal Code, the national strategy to combat trafficking in persons and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It welcomed the decision to amend the Nationality and Residency Act to ensure gender equality in the transference of nationality.

101. The Bahamas commended Suriname on the efforts undertaken to promote human rights, including in the area of gender equality, trafficking in persons, protection of children and support to civil society, which were undertaken against a challenging fiscal landscape. It requested to hear about ongoing strategies to increase participation of women in politics and decision-making.

102. Barbados applauded the establishment of a commission to implement the universal periodic review recommendations. It also encouraged the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It urged Suriname to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. It encouraged continued collaboration with United Nations bodies and efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

103. Belgium welcomed the abolition of the death penalty, in accordance with a recommendation it had made in the last universal periodic review. It also noted the undertaking by Suriname to remove the death penalty from the Military Penal Code. It welcomed the legal prohibition of corporal punishment, and called for awareness-raising campaigns on corporal punishment. It was concerned by the persistence of child labour in rural areas.

104. Brazil praised Suriname for: amending the Penal Code so as to abolish the death penalty; ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; measures taken regarding gender equality and violence against women and on the rights of persons with HIV/AIDS; and the adoption of the 2012-2016 development plan and legal measures to establish a national social protection system.

105. Canada encouraged the extension of the abolition of the death penalty to the Military Penal Code. It welcomed the adoption by Suriname of the road map for combating trafficking in persons (2014-2018) and encouraged concrete protection measures that target persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable to be rapidly and effectively put in place.

106. Chile appreciated progress noted in past years in the institutional, legal and political spheres, aimed at empowering women and promoting their participation in political and economic life. It noted increased participation of women in parliament.

107. China appreciated actions taken by Suriname to promote sustainable economic and social development and inter-ethnic harmony. It welcomed the accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; campaigns to combat domestic violence and to promote gender equality and participation of women in the political life; the national action plan to eliminate child labour; and the provision of free medical care.

108. Colombia highlighted the commitment of Suriname to abolish death penalty. Colombia offered Suriname its experience in the areas of indigenous peoples, education, health and non-discrimination.

109. Responding to the question posed by Armenia on the accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention against Torture, the delegation of Suriname indicated that they would be studied by the national human rights institution to be established.

110. On increasing the minimum age for marriage to 18, the age of consent in the Civil Code had been revised in 2003 from 13 to 15 years for girls and from 15 to 17 years for boys. In current draft legislation, it was proposed that the age be increased to 18 for both boys and girls in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

111. As to the question from Australia regarding the situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, Suriname was trying to increase awareness, despite difficulties in creating acceptance among more than 20 ethnic groups.

112. Responding to the statement from the United States, the delegation reported that Suriname had created the Trafficking in Persons Unit in the police and conducted awareness-raising programmes for them so that they would not treat victims as criminals. Suriname also had shelters for female and child trafficking victims and was establishing shelters for male victims.

113. As for child labour in informal economy, including in small-scale gold mining, it was important to know that, in Suriname, during school holidays, children worked for their parents. That was Surinamese culture. However, the Government was enforcing the law on the age of mandatory schooling.

114. Concerning the comments made by the United States about the justice system, the Minister stressed that she could not accept the statement that suggested that the justice system in Suriname was not independent, as that was not true.

115. The age of compulsory education would be increased to 16 years of age and it was hoped that the law would be in force next year.

116. In relation to the recommendation from Trinidad and Tobago to separate juveniles from adults in detention, the juvenile correctional institution did not yet have a separate building; however, juveniles were separated from adults.

117. As for access of persons with disabilities to education, Suriname had improved access to education, including in rural areas, but mainly at primary level.

118. Costa Rica congratulated Suriname for progress made regarding gender equality and decision-making, such as the 2015 campaign. It noted that, further to that initiative, participation of women had increased. It acknowledged the importance paid by Suriname to human rights education and training on gender equality. It also noted with concern the observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination regarding the situation of indigenous peoples in Suriname.

119. Cuba acknowledged challenges faced by a multi-ethnic and multireligious society such as Suriname. It noted efforts to combat gender inequalities at home and society, such as training provided to public servants and awareness-raising campaigns. It highlighted progress regarding children rights, trafficking in persons and poverty reduction. It noted persistent challenges regarding indigenous peoples' rights.

120. Denmark commended Suriname for having ratified almost all the core human rights instruments and submitted reports to treaty bodies. It regretted, however, that Suriname had not ratified the Convention against Torture and hoped that Suriname would be a party thereto. It highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative stood ready to explore avenues to assist Suriname in advancing on that issue.

121. Ecuador acknowledged legislative progress regarding the elimination of corporal punishment, child labour and other forms of violence against children. It drew particular attention to the office established to deal with gender issues; training provided on national legislation related to domestic violence and gender issues; and cooperation with civil society to promote projects aimed at empowering women in the social, political and economic spheres.
122. Egypt welcomed efforts made by Suriname regarding gender equality, including amendment to the Nationality and Residency Act and measures taken to combat trafficking in persons. It also welcomed the fact that Suriname recognized the existence of inequalities in the labour market between men and women and hoped that Suriname would tackle challenges.
123. France welcomed the abolition of death penalty in Suriname and invited Suriname to continue its reforms aimed to fully respect human rights.
124. Georgia welcomed the removal of the death penalty from the Penal Code and acknowledged the intention to repeal the death penalty in the Military Penal Code. Georgia welcomed the revision of the Nationality and Residency Act in order to ensure gender equality and noted that further steps should be taken to repeal discriminatory provisions against women in domestic legislation.
125. Germany commended Suriname for abolishing the death penalty in the Penal Code and looked forward to its complete abolition through a reform of the Military Penal Code. It remained concerned that the implementation of two judgements of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, pretrial detention and children's rights required further attention.
126. Ghana welcomed steps taken regarding promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, trafficking in persons, poverty reduction and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights of vulnerable groups, and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It expressed concern, however, that human rights and training education had not been incorporated into school curricula.
127. Guatemala noted steps taken by Suriname to promote, protect and respect the fundamental human rights of all persons.
128. Haiti congratulated Suriname for its wide and inclusive national report and noted progress in the areas of the rights of women and children.
129. Honduras congratulated Suriname for its decision to abolish the death penalty in its Penal Code. It encouraged Suriname to reflect its position regarding the right to life in its Military Penal Code too. It welcomed progress made by Suriname at institutional infrastructure level, through the establishment of a national human rights institution. It reiterated its support to Suriname.
130. India noted positive measures regarding gender inequality, the rights of persons with disabilities and actions to combat child abuse and sexual exploitation. It requested more information about the multifaceted approach to counter gender-based discrimination mentioned in the national report. It encouraged Suriname to continue effective implementation of the Act on Combating Domestic Violence and efforts towards improved access to education for tribal children.
131. Concerning the situation of the Saramaka people, the delegation of Suriname reiterated that the implementation of the *Moiwana* judgment was nearly completed, but that the Court had made a mistake in the judgment to say that the *Moiwana* was the land of Maroons, when it was in fact the land of indigenous peoples. That was causing a problem. The *Saramaka* judgment was a different situation. The Government had been holding

discussions with Saramaka tribes, as the demarcation of the land as the Court would prefer might lead to riots and conflict between ethnic groups. Therefore, the fulfilment of the *Saramaka* judgment needed to wait until an agreement would be reached with the 12 tribes of Saramaka people.

132. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all the delegations for their support and recommendations that they had given.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

133. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below have been examined by Suriname and enjoy the support of Suriname:

133.1 Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

133.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia) (Costa Rica) (France) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Portugal);

133.3 Consider the accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina); consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);

133.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and take all necessary steps to abolish the death penalty in the military code (Italy);

133.5 Sign and ratify the core international instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);

133.6 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

133.7 Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Armenia) (Canada) (Ghana); ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

133.8 Ratify promptly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);

133.9 Move forward the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

133.10 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Philippines); consider acceding to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 133.11 Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and align its legislation accordingly (Slovenia);
- 133.12 Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (France);
- 133.13 Sign and ratify those international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party, particularly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which had been previously recommended (Spain);
- 133.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Italy);
- 133.15 Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Guatemala);
- 133.16 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Bahamas);
- 133.17 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);
- 133.18 Ratify promptly the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala);
- 133.19 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ecuador);
- 133.20 Continue and accelerate efforts towards ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bahamas);
- 133.21 Take the opportunity of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to improve social security and public services for persons with disabilities (China);
- 133.22 Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia); ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ghana);
- 133.23 Accelerate the passage of the law establishing the Constitutional Court in accordance with the Constitution of Suriname (Egypt);
- 133.24 Establish promptly, as provided in the Constitution, a constitutional court with competency, inter alia, to review the compatibility of the national law with the international human rights instruments (Guatemala);
- 133.25 Continue to consolidate the positive societal policies in favour of vulnerable sectors, particularly children and adolescents (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 133.26 Continue to improve the engagement, empowerment, education, entrepreneurship and social enterprise of youth (Malaysia);
- 133.27 Create a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica); establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia) (Pakistan);

- 133.28 Establish an independent national human rights institution that conforms to the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 133.29 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (India);
- 133.30 Strengthen the independence of the national human rights institution (Egypt);
- 133.31 Ensure that the establishment of its national human rights institutions complies with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 133.32 Take all necessary measures to put in place a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);
- 133.33 Take all the necessary steps to ensure that the national human rights institution complies fully with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 133.34 Establish an independent human rights institution with a broad mandate for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 133.35 Give the National Human Rights Institution to be established a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 133.36 Continue the efforts to reinforce the human rights institutions and the harmonization of the national legislation with the human rights conventions, to which the country is a party (Morocco);
- 133.37 Take all necessary measures to incorporate human rights and gender education in school curricula to help promote human rights awareness in Suriname (Ghana);
- 133.38 Implement programmes in the area of human rights education for State officers, including law enforcement officers, in order to avoid violence and discrimination on any basis, especially regarding vulnerable groups (Colombia);
- 133.39 Continue its cooperation with international human rights bodies and instruments (Morocco);
- 133.40 Continue its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (Azerbaijan);
- 133.41 Submit its overdue reports to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Sierra Leone);
- 133.42 Continue to promote women empowerment (Pakistan);
- 133.43 Continue to address legislative gaps related to the rights of women (Namibia);
- 133.44 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and address legislative gaps related to the issue (Georgia);
- 133.45 Continue deploying concrete actions aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and improve the rights of women and gender equality (Cuba);

- 133.46 Promote efficiently equality between men and women, and take all necessary measures to combat violence against women and trafficking in persons (France);
- 133.47 Adopt concrete measures to increase the participation of women in the political and public sphere (Slovenia);
- 133.48 Continue adopting public policies including affirmative measures, on provisional basis if needed, in order to increase participation of women in the political and public spheres (Chile);
- 133.49 Design and implement effective policies to promote gender equality based on indicators and statistics to measure their impact (Mexico);
- 133.50 Promote gender equality in law and in practice in order to increase the participation of women in the political and economic life of the country (Paraguay);
- 133.51 Implement outcome-oriented programmes to empower women's participation in the work force and in political sphere (Maldives);
- 133.52 Undertake awareness-raising campaigns to foster equal opportunities and responsibilities for women and men both in private and public spheres (Panama);
- 133.53 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns regarding equal opportunities and responsibilities for men and women, in order to abolish discrimination on the basis of gender and lead to greater representation of women in positions of responsibility (Spain);
- 133.54 Take appropriate measures to ensure gender equality and non-discrimination of women in all spheres, particularly the presence of women in the democratic process and the eradication of gender discrimination in the labour market (Honduras);
- 133.55 Enact comprehensive legislation that fully guarantees the application of the principle of non-discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society (South Africa);
- 133.56 Take all necessary steps to adopt legislative and other measures to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);
- 133.57 Enact legislation that specifically addresses discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals (Australia);
- 133.58 Adopt specific legislation to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Chile);
- 133.59 Take effective steps for the country's legal framework to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Brazil);
- 133.60 Intensify measures to prevent and sanction violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile);
- 133.61 Develop and implement training programmes for current and trainee police officers to address stigmatisation and discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Ireland);
- 133.62 Expedite its efforts to fully abolish the death penalty (Slovenia);

133.63 Expand the abolition of the death penalty to the military justice code (Spain);

133.64 Strengthen the national legal framework to combat torture by considering the accession of the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);

133.65 Improve prison conditions (Senegal);

133.66 Improve the conditions in pretrial detention facilities (Germany);

133.67 Continue its efforts to enhance the rights of women in particular to eliminate all forms of violence against women (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

133.68 Continue to take active measures to ensure the effective implementation of the 2009 Law Combating Domestic Violence (Namibia);

133.69 Consider providing regular training on the importance of ensuring both accountability for gender-based violence and victim's access to justice, especially for law enforcement and judicial officers, including prosecutors (Republic of Korea);

133.70 Strengthen and expands protections and programmes addressing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation of children, including victims of trafficking, by ensuring that survivors have access to shelter, as well as to justice, health-care services, and support services (Canada);

133.71 Improve the protection of children; strengthen early detection and counsel for victims of child sexual abuse; raise public awareness about the harmful effects of corporal punishment (Germany);

133.72 Adopt legal reforms and policy measures to guarantee the prohibition of all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment both in the private and the public sphere (Mexico);

133.73 Continue to intensify the efforts undertaken in order to promote and protect children's rights, particularly in reference to the implementation of effective measures for eradicating child labour (Argentina);

133.74 Continue to bolster its legal arsenal with regard to child labour (Spain);

133.75 Reinforce efforts at legislative level and political measures to combat trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation (Honduras);

133.76 Open the proposed shelter for female and child trafficking victims and allocate sufficient resources to support long-term services for victims of trafficking (United States of America);

133.77 Focus further on training for magistrates and law-enforcement officers regarding trafficking in persons (Haiti);

133.78 Continue providing training and implementing measures to tackle trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Cuba);

133.79 Increase efforts to identify and provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and implement and provide adequate financing for the national strategy to combat human trafficking (Belgium);

133.80 Take steps to implement its road map for combating human trafficking in order to ensure compliance with minimum standards for the elimination of

trafficking, including by establishing an interagency anti-trafficking structure; take steps to reduce the demand for sex trafficking and forced labour, including through public education and advocacy campaigns (Canada);

133.81 Take concrete steps to improve access to legal representation and justice for vulnerable groups, through affordable legal aid schemes (Malaysia);

133.82 Ensure that the justice system has the necessary resources to carry out an independent, impartial and expeditious trial of the December 1982 murders (United States of America);

133.83 Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, by prosecuting and sentencing, as appropriate, the perpetrators of the extrajudicial executions of December 1982 and the Moiwana massacre in 1986 (Netherlands);

133.84 Ensure that juveniles in detention are housed in separate facilities from adults (Trinidad and Tobago);

133.85 Pursue measures to eliminate poverty, through implementation of comprehensive public policies with a human rights-based approach (Ecuador);

133.86 Adopt legislative and political measures, including allocation of financial resources to improve coverage of health services in rural areas (Honduras);

133.87 Draw up a national health policy in order to reduce the high rate of maternal mortality (Senegal);

133.88 Continue to implement the National Mental Health Plan and the HIV National Strategic Plan and improve the level of health care in the country (China);

133.89 Consider adopting a more targeted programme to address the reported high suicide rate, especially among the youth, through, inter alia, the revitalised National Mental Health Plan (Jamaica);

133.90 Raise the age when compulsory education ends to at least 16 (United States of America);

133.91 Increase efforts to improve access to education in rural areas (Trinidad and Tobago);

133.92 Further improve access to all levels of education, including in the rural interior (Indonesia);

133.93 Improve access to education by all people, particularly children in the interior of the country (Algeria);

133.94 Improve access to primary and secondary education for all children, including those with disabilities. (Maldives);

133.95 Take steps to ensure that the access of persons with disabilities to education is not limited to vocational fields but covers wider educational areas (Trinidad and Tobago);

133.96 Improve the situation of indigenous peoples and guarantee their rights (Egypt);

133.97 Adopt measures and establish a formal platform to guarantee and protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Guatemala);

- 133.98 Strengthen measures to ensure equality of rights for indigenous peoples, including the right to health, education and adequate housing (Colombia);
- 133.99 Promote education for all, especially for indigenous and tribal children, as well as step up efforts to preserve languages of the indigenous communities (Philippines);
- 133.100 Respect and ensure the rights of indigenous people related to the preservation of their land, culture and resources (Canada);
- 133.101 Ensure that the judgements of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding the Moiwana Community and Saramaka people are swiftly and completely implemented (Germany);
- 133.102 Adopt measures to reduce the negative impact of mining on the environment and the rights of indigenous peoples and their lands, in conformity with international standards (Costa Rica).
134. The following enjoy the support of Suriname, which considers that they are already implemented:
- 134.1 Sign and ratify the core international instruments, including International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);
- 134.2 Continue the efforts of reforming the justice sector, in order to enhance the independence of the judiciary and facilitate access to justice to everyone (Egypt);
- 134.3 Adequately resource its judicial system, and take steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Australia).
135. The following recommendations will be examined by Suriname which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:
- 135.1 Ratify international human rights instruments, particularly the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as well as the ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Brazil);
- 135.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Portugal);
- 135.3 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);
- 135.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile) (Paraguay) (Uruguay);
- 135.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Costa Rica) (Honduras);
- 135.6 Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Guatemala);

135.7 Move forward the ratification of the Optional Protocol the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

135.8 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);

135.9 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Belgium);

135.10 Sign and ratify those international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party, particularly International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which had been previously recommended (Spain);

135.11 Consider acceding to the International Convention for Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

135.12 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and examine communications (Panama);

135.13 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances pursuant to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (France);

135.14 Sign and ratify the core international instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

135.15 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

135.16 Ratify promptly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

135.17 Consider the accession of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia); consider ratifying the international Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

135.18 Ratify ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Ghana) (Honduras);

135.19 Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and establish formal protocols to obtain their free, prior and informed consent (Paraguay);

135.20 Sign and ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Portugal);

135.21 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);

135.22 Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute (Slovenia);

135.23 Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the International Criminal Court, and investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes effectively, and also accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

135.24 Continue its efforts to create a national human rights institution as provided for the 1991 Decree, as modified in March 2015 (Haiti);

135.25 Establish a national human rights institute in accordance with the Paris Principles, in accordance with the Order of Application relating to the human resources of the national human rights institution created in 2015 (Uruguay);

135.26 Extend a standing invitation to the Council's special procedures (Portugal);

135.27 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay);

135.28 Extend standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);

135.29 Extend an open standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Chile);

135.30 Extend an open standing invitation to all special procedures, as previously recommended (Spain);

135.31 Consider the possibility of extending an open standing invitation for all human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);

135.32 Ensure implementation of the principle of non-discrimination based on any ground, as provided by the national law in force, in the area of civil and political rights (Colombia);

135.33 Adopt legislation and promote measures to prevent discrimination based on race, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);

135.34 Adopt effective measures to ensure conditions of detention that respected the dignity of prisoners in particular the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (South Africa);

135.35 Adopt a new national action plan for the eradication of child labour and ensure its effective implementation (Italy);

135.36 Take concrete measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and revise the decree on labour inspections in order to take into account the possibility of allowing labour inspectors to inspect working conditions for children in the informal sector (Belgium);

135.37 Address urgently the constraints affecting the functioning of the Conditional Cash Transfer programme, including, if appropriate, through technical and/or financial assistance from regional and international partners (Jamaica);

135.38 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility and marriage to 18 (Sierra Leone);

135.39 Amend its legislation in order to increase the minimum age of marriage in line with the international standards (Slovenia);

135.40 Decriminalize defamation and place it within the civil code in accordance with international standards, and adopt a freedom of information law in line with international standards (Ireland);

135.41 Design and implement measures to ensure access to education and medical services in the area of sexual and reproductive health that are appropriate for each age group (Colombia);

135.42 Finalise the draft law on persons with disabilities with a view to its implementation (Haiti);

135.43 Take the necessary measures to combat land and water pollution caused by dangerous industrial waste (Algeria).

136. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Suriname was headed by Ms. Jennifer van Dijk-Silos, Minister of Justice and Police, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Jennifer Kamta, Official at the Bureau for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Police;
- Ms. Meryll Malone, Senior Desk Officer, Multilateral Affairs Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.



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Agenda item 6

Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

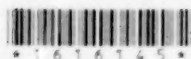
Suriname

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments
and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Introduction

1. On May 2, 2016, the Republic of Suriname presented its Report under the Universal Periodic Review during the twenty-fifth session of the Working Group of the Human Rights Council. During the Review, Suriname received one hundred and forty-eight (**148**) recommendations, of which one hundred and five (**105**) were supported during the Working Group session and forty-three (**43**) were deferred, as they required further consideration at the national level.

2. The Government of the Republic of Suriname reiterates its continued commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in Suriname and recognizes the valuable contribution of the Universal Periodic Review process in this regard.

3. Suriname hereby presents its formal response to all recommendations made during its Universal Periodic Review on May 2, 2016. A full list of the recommendations received, is attached as an annex to this document.

4. The following recommendations **enjoy the support of Suriname (already supported during the Working Group session in May 2016):**

133.1, 133.2, 133.3, 133.4, 133.5, 133.6, 133.7, 133.8, 133.9, 133.10, 133.11, 133.12, 133.13, 133.14, 133.15, 133.16, 133.17, 133.18, 133.19, 133.20, 133.21, 133.22, 133.23, 133.24, 133.25, 133.26, 133.27, 133.28, 133.29, 133.30, 133.31, 133.32, 133.33, 133.34, 133.35, 133.36, 133.37, 133.38, 133.39, 133.40, 133.41, 133.42, 133.43, 133.44, 133.45, 133.46, 133.47, 133.48, 133.49, 133.50, 133.51, 133.52, 133.53, 133.54, 133.55, 133.56, 133.57, 133.58, 133.59, 133.60, 133.61, 133.62, 133.63, 133.64, 133.65, 133.66, 133.67, 133.68, 133.69, 133.70, 133.71, 133.72, 133.73, 133.74, 133.75, 133.76, 133.77, 133.78, 133.79, 133.80, 133.81, 133.82, 133.83, 133.84, 133.85, 133.86, 133.87, 133.88, 133.89, 133.90, 133.91, 133.92, 133.93, 133.94, 133.95, 133.96, 133.97, 133.98, 133.99, 133.100, 133.101, 133.102.

See Annex 1A for the full text of the recommendations.

5. The following recommendations **enjoy the support of Suriname, and are already implemented:**

134.1, 134.2, 134.3.

See Annex 1B for the full text of the recommendations.

6. The following recommendations which were **deferred during the Working Group session on May 2, 2016 also enjoy the support of Suriname**

135.22, 135.23, 135.24, 135.25, 135.32, 135.35, 135.36, 135.37, 135.39, 135.42, 135.43.

See Annex 1C for the full text of the recommendations.

7. The following recommendations **enjoy the support of Suriname in part:**

135.1.

Suriname supports the following part of the recommendation: Ratify international human rights instruments, particularly the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil).

135.33.

Suriname supports the recommendation related to adoption of legislation to prevent discrimination based on race and disability, based on the principle of non-discrimination enshrined in article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname.

In addition, Suriname supports the part of the recommendation related to disability against the backdrop of the approval of Parliament to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

See Annex 1D for the full text of the recommendations.

8 Recommendations that **cannot be supported** at this time (**Noted**)

135.1¹, 135.2, 135.3, 135.4, 135.5, 135.6, 135.7, 135.8, 135.9, 135.10, 135.11, 135.12, 135.13, 135.14, 135.15, 135.16, 135.17, 135.18, 135.19, 135.20, 135.21, 135.34, 135.38, 135.40, 135.41.

Suriname notes these recommendations. Ratification of the conventions and protocols referred to in aforementioned recommendations (135.1-135.21) requires further national consultation and modification of legislation and policies to comply with the obligations contained in these instruments.

Cooperation with special procedures

135.26, 135.27, 135.28, 135.29, 135.30, 135.31

At this time Suriname is unable to support the recommendations regarding extending open and standing invitations to special procedures due to additional requirements that such invitations would impose.

Suriname however acknowledges the contribution of special procedures in the promotion and protection of human rights. In furthering efforts in the area of human rights in Suriname, the Government will continue to take into account the assistance that can be provided by the relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council. In consultation with the Government, UN Rapporteurs have the opportunity to send out missions to Suriname.

Non-discrimination

135.33

Suriname acknowledges the importance of this recommendation.

Suriname reiterates that as a multicultural society, the subject of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression requires a broad based consultation process at the national level, involving all sectors of society, including the civil society.

The Government of Suriname remains committed to conducting a broad consultation process in this regard.

Last 30th of August 2016, the Government of Suriname created the working group "Diversity and Inclusivity" with the mandate to conduct hearings with the civil society. Against this backdrop, a workshop is planned for the 17th of May 2017 to discuss the outcome of these hearings.

The Government of Suriname wishes to reassure that an all-inclusive policy will be in accordance with Article 8 sub 2 of the Constitution of Suriname, which underscores the principle of non-discrimination - on the grounds of birth, sex, race, language, religious origin, education, political beliefs, economic position or any other status.

See Annex 2 for the full text of the recommendations.

¹ See paragraph 7 of the response of Suriname and Annex 1D: The recommendation on the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment enjoys support.